

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	67	cox\$.in. and mismatch	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/08/26 17:27
2	3	cox\$.in. and mismatch.ti.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/08/26 17:28
3	1	mismatch near3 (corepair or co adj1 repair)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/08/26 17:29

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:32:59 ON 26 AUG 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:33:06 ON 26 AUG 2003

L1 9 S MISMATCH? (5A) (COREPAIR OR CO(W)REPAIR)
L2 3 DUP REM L1 (6 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:34:00 ON 26 AUG 2003

L3 5411 S CARRAWAY?/RAU
L4 2307 S L3 AND 1993/RPY
L5 180 S L4 AND 175/RVL
L6 0 S L5 AND MULTIPLEX?
L7 16 S L5 AND MULTIPL?

=> d 15 126 bib ab

L5 ANSWER 126 OF 180 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON ISI on STN
AN 96:94649 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: TQ968
TI A NOVEL IN-VIVO METHOD TO DETECT DNA-SEQUENCE VARIATION
AU FAHAM M; COX D R (Reprint)
CS STANFORD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT GENET & PEDIAT, STANFORD, CA, 94305
(Reprint); STANFORD UNIV, SCH MED, DEPT GENET & PEDIAT, STANFORD, CA,
94305; UNIV CALIF SAN FRANCISCO, DEPT BIOCHEM & BIOPHYS, SAN FRANCISCO,
CA, 94143
CYA USA
SO GENOME RESEARCH, (DEC 1995) Vol. 5, No. 5, pp. 474-482.
ISSN: 1054-9803.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 27
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB Mismatch repair detection (MRD) is an in vivo method that uses a change
in bacterial colony color to detect DNA sequence variation. DNA fragments
to be screened for variation are cloned into two MRD plasmids, and
bacteria are transformed with heteroduplexes of these constructs. The
resulting colonies are blue in the absence of a mismatch and white in the
presence of a mismatch. MRD is capable of detecting a single mismatch in a
DNA fragment as large as 10kb in size. In addition, MRD has the potential
for analyzing many fragments simultaneously, offering a powerful method
for high-throughput genotyping and mutation detection in a large genomic
region.

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